

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHINESE LOCKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD-CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY

FOR LADIES and OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
in
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.

A
Large Assortment of

FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S

POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD

WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ALMANACKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WEBLEY and SONS' London-made SPORT-

ING GUNS.

BOSSBY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.

THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

CAVITE,

FORTIN, and

MEYSIG

CIGARS, and

CHEEROTS.

All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN

GROCERIES.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY

MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.

CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.

FAHN'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.

STILTON CHEESE.

FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKEETS, and

TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON and ROBIN'S Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINE and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Mails.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Capt.
WYNS, due here on or about the
28th Instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, at
Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the
Office up to 6 p.m. of 1st April.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Kobe, Yokohama, & Nagasaki, \$15
To Kobe, Yokohama, & Shanghai, \$20
To Kobe, Yokohama, & Hongkong, \$25
To Kobe, Yokohama, & Canton, \$30

A Reduction is made on Return Tickets.
Passengers and Passengers for Nagasaki
will be transported to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICES, PRATA CENTRAL, West
Corner Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, March 23, 1881. ap2

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN, GULF
PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GENERAL, Capt. J. OMAN, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for BOMBAY, on MONDAY,
the 4th April, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and
General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one
week later than by the direct route via
Galle.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

A. McVIE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 22, 1881. ap4

U. S. MAIL LINE—
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 9th April, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 8th April. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 30, 1881. ap9

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 11th day of April,
1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
DIEMAL, Commanded by DE BOUSSERIL
BARRON, with MALES, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port
for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and re-
ceived in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 10th of April, 1881. (Parcels are not
to be sent on Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply to
Company's Office.

G. G. G.

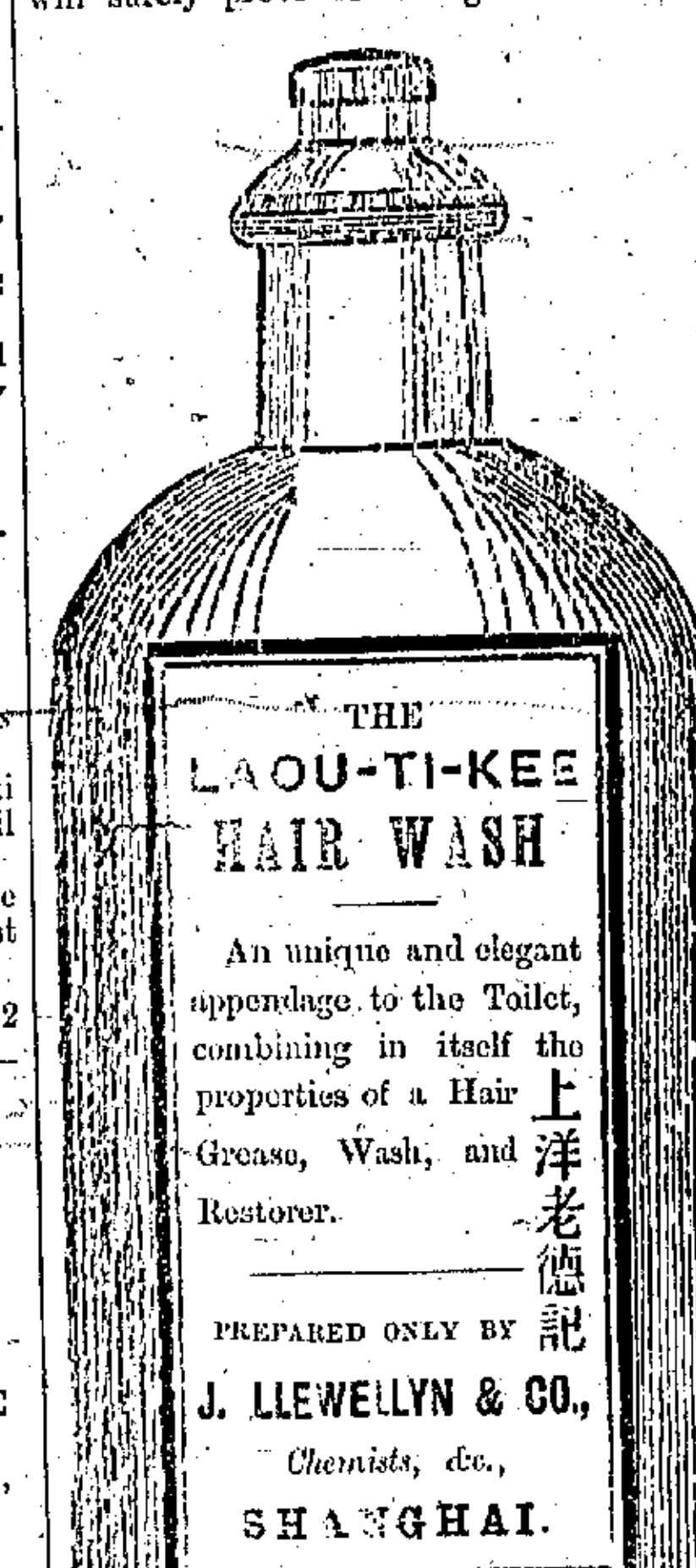
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

ap11

Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared
by us for the last 20 years. Its sale
is steadily increasing in India, the Straits
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of
a Hair Oil or Pomade without their sticki-
ness. It induces a healthy action of the
scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff
never appears whilst it is in use. It con-
tains none but the best ingredients, and
the greatest care is taken in the com-
pounding. When the Hair falls off after
fever or any other sickness, this Wash
will surely prove of the greatest value.



THE
LAOU-TI-KEE
HAIR WASH
An unique and elegant
appendage to the Toilet,
combining in itself the
properties of a Hair
Grease, Wash, and
Restorer.
PREPARED ONLY BY
J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,
Chemists, &c.,
SHANGHAI.

DIRECTIONS.
A small portion to be poured upon the Head,
and to be rubbed in with the Fingers.
No Pomade required.

From its great nourishing power on the
follicles it may in time cause Hair to return
to its natural color; it, however, does not
contain a particle of any tinging ingredient.
Using it constantly will most certainly pre-
vent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use,
the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no
sediment, and therefore requires no shaking.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,
Shanghai.

Hongkong Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Ninth Volume of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 4, Vol. IX.

CHINA REVIEW
CONTAINS—

Notes on Chinese Mythology.
Notes on the Province of Kwang-
tung.
Notes on the Korean Language.
The "Chai" King, or the Respiration of
the Embryo.
The Ju Shing Considered in its Relation to
the Remaining Tones.
The Intermittent Question.
Notes of New Books and Literary Li-
terature.

Notes and Queries—
Botanical Notes.
The Arabic Numerals.
A Chinese Pilgrim on the Way to Mecca.
Chinese Musiciana at Me.
How Musicians Made.
Tales from Chinese History.
Chinese Proverbs.
Various Kinds of Chin-Link.
The Curious Inscriptions at Macao.
The Arayan Origin of the Cambodians.
Bank Notes.
Large Lions.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
Hongkong, March 18, 1881.

INSURANCES.
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to re-
ceive Policies against the Risk of FIRE
Buildings or of Goods stored therein.
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Tar-
iffs and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be
received, and transmitted to the Dis-
cretion of their decision.

If required, protection will be granted
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms, or
particulars of any other information, apply
to ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
His Majesty King George The First
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been ap-
pointed Agents for the above Corporation
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable at
here, in London or at India, China or Japan.

Policies for long or short periods
at a discount of 20% allowed
on the current rates.

For further particulars, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

ap11

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the
CARANDINI'S OPERATIC AND
BALLAD COMPANY.

THIRD CONCERT
TO-MORROW EVENING,
Friday, 1st April.

AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Tickets obtainable at Messrs LANE, CRAW-
FORD & Co.'s.

ADMISSION—TWO DOLLARS.
Family and Season Tickets on liberal terms.
Hongkong, March 31, 1881. ap2

GARRISON THEATRE.
By kind permission of His Excellency
Major-General E. W. DONOVAN.

HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY
WILL GIVE ANOTHER OF THEIR
UNIQUE AND AMUSING PERFORMANCES,
To-morrow Evening,
Friday, 1st April.

AN
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
will be presented, introducing
"A Small Cycle of Sonorosity,"
LOST IN VERBAL PROFUNDITY.

Prices of Admission:
ONE DOLLAR, FIFTY CENTS, and TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS.
A few special reserved Seats, TWO DOLLARS.

Doors open at 8.30; Commence at 9 sharp.
H. SANTI,
Business Agent.
Hongkong, March 31, 1881. ap1

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE POWAN will Commence Running
as a NIGHT-BOAT between HONG-
KONG and CANTON, starting from HONGKONG
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 1st April, at 6
p.m.

The WHITE CLOUD will Resume her
place on the HONGKONG-MACAO LINE, leav-
ing HONGKONG at 2 p.m. TO-MORROW
(FRIDAY), the 1st April.

By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 31, 1881. ap2

FOR AMOY.
The Steamship
"Diamond,"
Capt. CULLEN, will be
despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 4th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
—RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 31, 1881. ap4

NOTICE.
NATHANSON will be RESPONSIBLE for
any DEBT contracted by the Crew of the
Russian Steamer "Grand Duc Constantin,"
during her stay in Hongkong Harbour.

P. J. LEMASCHESKY,
Master.
Hongkong, March 31, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
BRITISH BARQUE "COREA," FROM
LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signee's risk and expense.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 31, 1881.

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

Gov. GOODWIN, American ship, Captain
William Lester.—Messageries Maritimes.
AMSTERDAM, American barque, Captain J.
Slocum.—Captain.

ANNIE S. HALL, Amer. barkentine, Capt.
Chas. H. Nelson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
—Chinese.
WOODVILLE, British barque, Capt. Roda.
—Chinese.

TRO, Dutch barque, Captain G. Bakker.
—Siamese & Co.
WM. H. BESSE, American barque, Capt.
B. C. Baker.—Adams, Bell & Co.
—Chinese.

ABDANTINE, British steamer, Capt. Jas.
Walker.—Borneo Company, Limited.
STATE OF MAINE, American ship, Captain
G. C. Small.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

NORDEN, Danish steamer, Captain Raa-
mussen.—Siemens & Co.
BERNARD, British steamer, Captain John
Potter.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

COREA, British barque, Captain John
Irvin.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
March 31, Rachel, British barque, from
Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.
March 31, America, for Shanghai.
31, Bordo, for Bangkok.
31, A. S. Hall, for Takao.
31, Fuyee, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.
Propolis, for Takao.

PASSENGERS.
DEPARTED.
For America, for Shanghai, Mr. J. Rhein,
and 3 Chinese.
For Bordo, for Bangkok, 12 Chinese.
For Fuyee, for Shanghai, 120 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
None.

CARGO.
Per S. S. Ajax, to London, sailed 20th
March.—10 cases Silk Piece Goods, 20
bales Waste Silk, and 52 pkgs. Sundries;
for South America, 400 boxes Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close—
For NEW YORK.
Per barque Lucia, at noon To-morrow,
the 1st April.

For SAIGON.
Per Atalanta, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow,
the 1st April, instead of as pro-
visionally notified.

For YOKOHAMA via KOBE.
Per Nigata Maru, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 1st April.

For AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.
Per Albany, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,
the 2nd April.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.
Per Nemoa, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the
2nd April.

For BANGKOK.
Per Rajanathambar, at 5 p.m., on Satur-
day, the 2nd April.

For AMOY.
Per Diamante, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 4th April.

For KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
Per Sunda, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 5th April.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS-
LAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE,
LE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.,
&c.

Per Brisbane, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 7th April.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS-
LAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE,
LE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.,
&c.

Per Meath, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 7th April.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet Quaker
will be despatched on MONDAY,
the 4th April, with Mail to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta and Gib-
ralter.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet Peking
of Tokio, will be despatched SATUR-
DAY, the 9th April, with Mails for Ja-
pan, San Francisco, the United States,
Canada, Honolulu, Formosa, &c., which
will be despatched as follows—

2.15 p.m. Post-Office closes, Letters
for Union Countries may be posted on
board the Packet with Late Fee of 10
cents extra Postage until time of
departure.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, Letters
for Union Countries may be posted on
board the Packet with Late Fee of 10
cents extra Postage until time of
departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union (all India
or Persia), cannot be sent by this
route.

Hongkong, March 30, 1881. ap9

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet

many Jurisdiction Court.—After writing the above we are officially informed that Judgment in the Pitman v. Kewick case will be delivered at 10 a.m. to-morrow. There will no doubt be a large gathering present of those who are interested in the case, and that session comprises a large portion of our community.

An inquest was held at 3.30 this afternoon, at the Government Civil Hospital, by G. S. Northcote, Esq., Acting Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs L. J. Lopez, J. P. Madar, and T. C. Muller, upon the body of a Chinese male adult, name unknown. The body was seen floating in the water, by Lo Alau, a shopman, of Yau-ma-ti, near the Praya Wall there, and he reported the matter to the Police. Lo Alau had no previous knowledge of deceased. The body was brought to the Hospital at 8.30 this morning, and the medical evidence went to prove that death had been caused by drowning. The face was much swollen, and in an advanced stage of decomposition. There were no marks of violence upon the body, which appeared to have been in the water for three or four days.

A verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

We hear that the sentence of death passed the other day by the Chief Justice on Young Ahing, for murder, in which case the Jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, has been commuted by the Governor to penal servitude for life. The case is that our readers may remember, in which the prisoner alone named killed a man named Pang Aloi on January 18th. While the deceased was about 8.30 a.m. on that date, walking along the street, the prisoner was seen to rush after him and stab him in the leg with a large butcher's knife, which cutting and wounding caused his death. The prisoner's case was that the deceased had been concerned in an organized attack on him on the previous evening. He had intended to stab the man, but had not intended to kill him, else he would not have struck him on the leg.

With regard to the Rodanow manufacturing company swindle, the *Japan Herald* bears that some hundreds of dollars have been sent from Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong, for the wonderfully cheap watches advertised. The same source and exposure of the fraud is now being made throughout all India and Ceylon, Australia, America, and elsewhere. The newspapers which published the advertisement and gave the place in their local or editorial columns, are now remarkably sorry; while those who, like ourselves, acted on the ordinary lines of business have lost nothing and have not been injured. We are now, we see, committed, January 19th, to take his trial at the March term of the District Court, Boston, for an illegal transmission of a letter to the United States, and the use of a false name or address to defraud the public by selling watches of a less value than the actual being held in bond of \$1,000, to appear.

THE CARANDINI.

The Carandini's concert last evening, which was given at the City Hall, afforded a real musical treat to lovers of good music and refined singing. So far as perfect ensemble, faultless intonation and enunciation are concerned, nothing was to be desired. Madame Carandini sang her portion of the music as only a vocalist gifted with a fine voice and of great experience could have done; while her daughter's rendering of "Cherry Ripe," "Once again," and "I cannot mind my wheel," were admirable specimens of graceful expression and pathetic singing. The duets "Twine the Lily" and "Trust her not" were gems of singing, and showed not only that the artists understood, but that also they were capable of giving entire expression to the meaning of the words they sang—an accomplishment which is too often absent. The singing of Miss Linden was in that unaffected easy style of ballad-singing which is always acceptable. The basso, who has a splendid voice, sang well; but too little was heard of the tenor, Mr. W. Sherwin, who had no opportunity of exhibiting his full powers as a singer. The accompaniments by Messrs Linden and Carandini were admirably played. The entertainment was artistically a genuine success, and merited better support.

More of Reuter's blunders crop up day by day; there must be something radically faulty in a service and in a code which makes two agents, presumably instructed in precise terms, vary so frequently and so widely in their interpretation. Thus writes the *Japan Herald* in a recent issue:

People were astonished by the receipt of a Reuter's telegram on the 22nd of February, announcing that Mr. Gladstone had given notice to withdraw the Gordon Bill from Committee, on account of the great opposition experienced, and many were the complaints at this mark of feebleness on the part of the Government. Matters were not made clearer by the receipt of a subsequent telegram announcing that the Bill had been read a third time and passed. A receipt of one line from Hongkong explains the discrepancy. The first telegram had been misinterpreted by Reuter's Agent in Shanghai, and a meaning given to it entirely opposed to its real one. The telegram as published in Hongkong shows that, in consequence of the objection of the British Premier to the Bill, the English Premier had given notice of a motion to summarily close further discussion in Committee, so that the Bill might be at once reported to the House. This was probably acted upon, as the Bill has since been passed.

With regard to a telegram concerning which we have already written more than once, the following note is of value:

As supplied to the *Strait Times*, London, March 17.—The House of Commons has carried the motion against the Government upon the urgency of additional supply.

As supplied to Hongkong, London, March 17.—The House of Commons has carried the motion for urgency against the Government.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAR. 27.

	European.	Chinese.
Mon. Mar. 21st.	412	506
Tues. " 22nd.	112	435
Wed. " 23rd.	43	469
Thurs. " 24th.	24	496
Fri. " 25th.	34	416
Sat. " 26th.	55	416
Sun. " 27th.	Sunday.	Sunday.
Totals	275	2,704
Grand total	2,979.	

Dr. Jamieson, Shanghai, in his last medical report, writes:

When one considers the miscellaneous but always filthy food consumed by pigs in China, and the large extent to which pork enters into the diet of natives; when we consider also the fact that not only ordinary cooking, but smoking, pickling, and even saturation with chloride of lime solution are imperative to destroy the larvae of *Trichina spiralis* when encased in muscle, it is not unreasonable to suppose that many of the cases of rapid death, with symptoms of collapse following on pain of a rheumatism character, and accompanied by sweating, eczema, diarrhoea and vomiting, which every summer reported as occurring among the natives, are due to trichinosis. A case of this kind was brought into the Guttsal Hospital last August, and died a few hours after admission. By no amount of perspiration could I prevail on the relative to allow me to take a specimen of the muscles, and therefore the diagnosis must rest doubtful. Two other members of the patient's family had died a few days before with the same symptoms, which had extended in one case over three weeks and in the other over two. The man brought to the hospital was reported to have been ailing for about a month, and his illness, it was said, began with violent pain and swelling of the abdomen.

It is said that in Kioto some persons intend to establish a company, called Konishu (Matrimonial Company), with the view of acting as a medium between parties who wish to marry, and a conference was recently held on the subject. What a stupid undertaking is this!—*Choya Shinbun*.

A letter from Vladivostok says that goods sent from France are selling at a good price. Polished rice realized 20 yen per koku. The cold is severe and the thermometer is 13 degrees below zero. The harbor has been frozen for ten days. The police behave very badly, and whenever they arrest thieves they throw them into the street. On the 10th inst. a man was arrested for stealing a watch from a house No. 8, Second Street. The price was to be one tael, one mace and nine candareens, which was to be paid directly the work was finished, and this occurred the following day, when complainant went to defendant for payment. The man was taken to the 8th. Complainant applied for payment on the 8th and again on the 9th and 10th, on which date he found the partition removed, and the man on the 10th reappeared. Complainant asked him for the money, or to give him back the wooden partition. Defendant said that he had no money and had sold the partition.

Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and after hearing the sentence made a great disturbance in Court, and obstinately refused to be removed. For this conduct he was fined 25, with default with hard labour. Defendant had been in gaol on four previous occasions for larceny and obtaining goods by false pretences.

A struggle appears to have arisen between the two great German New York lines of steamers, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company at Hamburg and the Norddeutscher Lloyd at Bremen. The two companies up to the present time have maintained an agreement amongst themselves, regulating the fares from Germany to New York. It appears now that the Bremen Company has not strictly followed the conditions of the agreement, in consequence of which the latter was discontinued by the Hamburg Company. The Norddeutscher Lloyd has now reduced the fares 33 per cent., and the shares of both companies have at once receded. The German Steamship Company (Deutschs Dampfschiffe Rhederei), which for the past year has been able to distribute a dividend of 11 per cent., has been named the King-in, or "Lucky" line by the Chinese. The board of directors have therefore resolved hereafter to adopt the name of the King-in as its official name, and in future the "King-in Line" will be the title under which this company's steamers will be known.

THERE is a great stir in the Court world of Berlin on account of the dances to be given during the coming marriage festivities. The Emperor was lately present, in the White Hall of the Castle, at the rehearsal of the quadrilles to be performed by fifty officers of the Guards, each of whom is no less than six feet in height. A set of quadrilles, by the married couples, is being arranged by the wife of the Vice-Chancellor who has the rehearsal at the residence. The married folks are somewhat quarrelsome, and there is the greatest difficulty in making the sets. One proposed set of quadrilles—that of the Diplomatic Corps—has fallen through because the committee could not decide what dress the gentlemen should wear. The Chinese Ambassador has no dress suit, and the representative of the St. Domingo Republic must never appear in uniform. Between the advocacy of evening dress, uniform, and national costume, these quadrilles have accordingly come to nothing. In this, as in current politics, there was no concert.

A meeting of the members of the Royal Botanical Society was held on the 12th Feb. Dr. Henry Alfred Pittman in the chair. The session reported included a quantity of seed of three special varieties of the tea plant just received from China; an interesting collection of growing plants of several varieties of both Indian and Chinese tea from the Society's greenhouse were on the table. Professor Sander said that although tea had been cultivated in China for perhaps thousands of years, it is probable that in early times the plant was introduced into China from India, it being really a native of Upper Assam. All botanists now agree that many varieties of the tea plant are derived by long culture from one common origin, and not only so, but that the endless varieties of tea known to commerce depend more on the age of the leaf and mode of manipulation for their individual properties than to the variety of the plant from which they are gathered. The Secretary said that although the tea plant had been so long under cultivation in China, it had comparatively only recently been introduced to

England. It was of easy culture, and being a true camellia, the treatment under which the camellia japonica was now so generally grown in conservatories would suit it, and probably with a little attention from our leading horticulturists as interesting varieties in the flower might be obtained as is now seen in the leaves of the tea, or in the flowers of the camellia.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tomochio.)

Thursday, March 31.

Una Kitchie, 24, of Japan, seaman, was charged with disorderly conduct on the 30th instant. Defendant lodged at a boarding house in Tank Lane, kept by I. Beldro, and applied to his landlord yesterday for the loan of half a dollar, and the money being refused he abused complainant and broke a plate upon which the rice was served for his supper. He was fined \$1, in default to be imprisoned for four days with hard labour, and ordered to pay ten cents amends to complainant, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment with hard labour. Sentences cumulative.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE. Michael Ryan, 29, and J. H. Blackhead, 28, seamen, were fined 50 cents each, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment with hard labour, for fighting and creating a disturbance on the Praya Central on the 31st instant.

CUTTING BRANCHES AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE. Chan Ai, 61, fisherman, was charged with being in possession of a quantity of dried branches of trees, and also with assaulting P. O. McKay, while in the execution of his duty on the 30th instant. He was fined 25, in default three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, for the assault.

PUBLIC GAMBLING. Lam Atsun, 20, coolie, and three others were fined \$5 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, for gambling in an empty house in Found Lane on the 30th inst.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A BOAT.

Ho Yin, 40, and Chan Asing, 20, coolies were charged with unlawful possession of a boat, value about \$5, on the 31st inst. The two prisoners were found in the boat in question going out to Yau-ma-ti at about 1 a.m. on the 31st inst. They were charged with possession of the boat, and could give no satisfactory account of how they came to be in possession of the boat. First defendant had been in gaol twice before, for larceny. Both defendants were fined \$10 each, in default, the first defendant to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour, and the second to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

AN ARTFUL SCAM.

Cheung Achoung, 39, seaman, was charged with larceny by trick on the 30th inst. Complainant, Ng Aoi, a carpenter, gave evidence to the effect that defendant engaged him, on the 6th September last, to "put up a roof" to a room in house No. 8, Second Street. The price was to be one tael, one mace and nine candareens, which was to be paid directly the work was finished, and this occurred the following day, when complainant went to defendant for payment. The man was taken to the 8th. Complainant applied for payment on the 8th and again on the 9th and 10th, on which date he found the partition removed, and the man on the 10th reappeared. Complainant asked him for the money, or to give him back the wooden partition. Defendant said that he had no money and had sold the partition.

LARCENY OF A BOX OF FAN-DAGGERS.

Hon Asa, 20, and Chan Yau, 18, hawkers, appeared on remand from the 23rd and 30th inst., charged with stealing a box containing 240 fan-daggers, the property of the Fook Yik Wo Hong on the 23rd inst. The Fook Yik Wo Hong was given by Li Aikun, an accountant employed in the Fook Yik Hong, with regard to receiving the boxes of fan-daggers from a P. & O. steamer from Japan. Witness identified the packages stolen as the property of the firm by which he was employed. The first defendant admitted stealing the box, but the second stated that he had nothing to do with the affair. Two previous convictions were proved against first defendant, and three against the second, and they were both sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

OBSTRUCTION.

To Alung, of 150 Queen's Road West, was fined \$10, for causing an obstruction on the footpath in Sutherland Street by setting out and leaving a quantity of rattans in the public street.

(Before the Hon. Ng Cheoy.)

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY, COMMITTED

Lai Auk, 17, unemployed, appeared on remand, charged, with two others not in custody, with robbing Lam Atsat, a stone-cutter, on the highway, of \$7 and some opium, at Yau-ma-ti, on the 25th inst. Complainant, Lam Atsat, gave evidence to the effect that he lived at Tai-kok-tai. On the 25th inst., at about 4 p.m., he was returning home from Yau-ma-ti, having a bag with him which contained two small pieces of raw opium, which he had bought for 40 cents. When about 40 or 50 yards from his shop he stopped him, and after searching his person took \$7 in silver, which he had in his purse, and the bag, from him. After taking the opium out they threw the bag back to complainant. One of the men said to complainant, "You are a messenger of opium and we must give it up." The men were not in uniform. It occurred in British territory, near the boundary, and the prisoner and his companions then ran towards the Chinese territory. Witness called out and some of his assistants came on whom he was looking for. The prisoner, in Chinese territory, but came up to him with the other two men.

Lam A-i, a seaman belonging to the 1st Hong Kong, lying at Tai-kok-tai, testified to hearing complainant calling out "Robbery," and going with several others, to assist in arresting the prisoner.

Lam Auk, P. S. 350, deposed that at about 5 p.m. on the 25th inst., first and second witnesses came to the Yau-ma-ti Station and reported a robbery upon hearing which Inspector Cameron and witness

went to Tai-kok-tai, and in a matched there found the prisoner in charge of several men. The prisoner denied robbing complainant, but said two Chinese soldiers had done so. He said the soldiers were stationed at Sham-shui-pu. Witness then went to the station at Sham-shui-pu with the prisoner, who could not find the two men among the soldiers there.

The prisoner, reserving his defence, was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour the Puisne Judge, F. Sanden Esq.)

SANDS v. FORBES. The Attorney-General, Hon. E. L. O'Malley, instructed by Messrs Denys and Messop, appeared for Mrs Sands; and Mr. T. O. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Messrs Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the defendant. This matter came on for hearing before Mr Justice Sanden, some time since, when objections were taken to the Registrar's reports. The matter was argued fully on a previous occasion at very considerable length, and his Lordship now delivered judgment, overruling all the objections, one by one, which were put forward by the plaintiff, and upholding the Registrar's report in every particular. The motion was dismissed, and the costs ordered to be paid out of the estate.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

Thursday, March 31.

The following business was transacted to-day before the Chief Justice:

In the goods of Robert William Hutchison, deceased.—Petition by James Henry Cox, for Letters of Administration.—Granted.

In the goods of Pedro José de Barros, deceased.—Petition by the official administrator, for Letters of Administration.—Granted.

In the goods of Achue, deceased.—Petition by the official administrator, for Letters of Administration.—Granted.

In the goods of Lam Lai Chang, deceased.—Petition by the official administrator, for Letters of Administration.—Granted.

H.M.S. POLICE COURT.

(Before R. A. Mayall, Esq., Assistant Judge.)

Shanghai, March 31.

R. (W. W. H. Roper), master S. S. Tuna, v. A. Alexander Sharp, 3rd mate of the same vessel. The defendant was brought up under two summonses, one for drunkenness and one for neglect of duty on Friday and Sunday last. He admitted the charges. Captain Bowen said defendant was drunk on Friday as the steamer was leaving the wharf at Shanghai at about 2 p.m. He took him before the Consul at night, and he (the defendant) promised not to offend again. Notwithstanding this promise, he was drunk again on Sunday, and came up the river off Tungsha Lightship, at 5 a.m. on Sunday last. He was only shipped the Wednesday before. He came from Hongkong.

The defendant was very sorry for his conduct. His Worship said he also was sorry for him. Defendant had admitted he had been drunk twice, and once after having been before the Consul at Ningpo, when he promised to amend, instead of that he got drunk again. He was a responsible seaman, and he was a great responsibility resting on him, having at times as many as 700 lives on board, and he could not again trust the prisoner as he had broken his word. His Worship quite agreed with him, and as a warning to the defendant and others, he sentenced him to one week's imprisonment with hard labour on each charge.

The defendant begged his Worship to allow him to pay a fine, but his Worship said the offences were too serious, and he was removed in custody.—*Shanghai Courier*.

Canton.

March 28th.

THE MODERN DRAMA. Among indications of the liberalizing tendencies of modern thought is the widening recognition of dramatic representation as a salutary means of education and refinement; and of the signs of the deepening conviction that the public Theatre may be constituted a morally healthful resort to both youth and age, the most significant is the concurrent practical contribution to that desideratum end by both the Laureate of England and his compeer in America. Both imbued with reverent religious thought, we may infer that it is by a tentative and reluctant concession that the author of *In Memoriam* and the author of *The Poem of Life* have lent the sanction of their names to the drama, and that the educational progress toward the firm establishment of a reformed Drama, conciliating hesitating doubt or repugnance, and assuring the adhesion of the higher mind of the time.

The age is earnest and passionate in its pursuit, whether of pleasure, wealth or fame. The mental tension or the physical strain are alike intense and protracted. Relaxation of the faculties and recreation of the mind are, therefore, the necessary recuperative counteragents.

These are most acceptably presented to the senses by the Drama, in the varieties of Tragedy, Comedy and Opera, together with spectacular and other minor plays; and in default of public theatres, the taste of the time is shown by the persevering cultivation of amateur "theatricals."

A full and complete production of the *Tragedy of Hamlet*, entitled "The Cup," at the Lyceum Theatre, London, at the beginning of the year, and the announcement from America that Mr Longfellow is engaged upon the adaptation of his "Masque of Pandora" for the stage, are among auspicious omens, the Laureate's play has attracted the *Gloucester* society or Mr Longfellow's of Boston. What an assemblage of beauty of feature and grace of action, and what a wealth of intellectual power, what magnetism of pregnant thought, what flooding confusion of brain waves, and all subject to the magic of the poet's wand as it sweeps across the orb of a common sympathy, whose palpable vibrations are reduced to 19 for the half-year—16 males and 3 females, as against 23 males and 3 females during the same period of 1879.

But as our interest is chiefly with the exotic, let us turn to the exotic, and let us be the mortality among white persons born in European countries, including of course the United States of America. The mortality

and thus the applause of the people was the voice of God. (*Vox populi, vox Dei*.)

This is the picture of the relation in which the poet will stand toward his audience. But beside all that we thus see as we cast our eyes on the stage, where this mirror is held up to Nature, what a fund is there of hidden meaning in all the bye-play among the audience! Many a family circle, there has its private tragedy, behind its wreathed smiles; many more, happily, have their comedies, though weeping over some minor tragic fate, *quand même*. And in incidents which transpire, how many illustrations there is of the truth of Shakespeare's mirror, vividly brought to our consciousness, as though his genius pervaded each scene.

We may recall the dire tragedy—framed with a whole Nation's woe—of Lincoln's assassination, while going at play in the Washington theatre; or the more pathetic story of the young wife who innocently fell in love, at a theatre in Australia, while supporting her fainting husband with one hand, she gave his nostrils a pinch with the other, and he died in a few days. The Chinese ate the flesh of the diseased animals with impunity, and some of them attributed the remarkable healthiness of this summer to the fact that all the disease was amongst the cattle, and that the human animals escaped on this point. Scott made an interesting note in his report as to a plague of caterpillars which visited the district during the months of June, July, and August, literally covering the fir trees (on which they lived exclusively), and leaving the hill perfectly devoid of leaves. The hill, in many places looked as if a fire had passed over the trees and scorched them. The Chinese were very much afraid to handle them, as they declared them to be exceedingly poisonous; and they are right so far, as he knows of two persons who were injured by these insects. When crushed they exude a glutinous fluid of a light green colour, which was very irritating to the skin; producing an erysipelas rash, which caused much inconvenience for ten days or a fortnight. One death was reported among foreigners; the birds had been six, three boys and three girls.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(N. C. Daily News.)

We notice the name of Dr Christensen, Vice-Consul at Shanghai for Sweden and Norway, amongst the passengers leaving to-day (29th), for Hongkong by the M. M. Co's steamer *Saghalien*.

Singapore is to receive the passengers equally fast in a few days. The Chinese are informed that he goes to London to complete the arrangements for the proposed International Exhibition at Shanghai.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Gazette.)

An accident that might have had a serious termination occurred yesterday (14th) in the shipbuilding yard of Mr Henry Cook. Two large beams of wood used as a crane fell; two Japanese carpenters were much injured, one having a leg broken and one sustained serious injury about the head. Mr Cook escaped with a blow on his side. The two carpenters were taken at once to the hospital, where one lies in the dangerous condition.

We learn from Captain Thompson of the *El Estero*, that the wreck of that vessel was sold as it lay at Yau-ma-ti, for \$20 yen. The purchaser was a Japanese.

TOKIO.

The vital statistics of the city of Tokio, prepared by the health section of the Tokio, and published in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, contain much matter for serious reflection. The returns for December last were—

Births	.....	930
Deaths	.....	965
Illegitimate	.....	35
Illegitimate	.....	946
Deaths	.....	1881

Abortions	.....	150
Marriages	.....	490
Divorces	.....	360
Deaths	.....	969
Deaths	.....	1,797

We do not pretend to understand the reasons for the extraordinary proportion borne by divorces to either population or the rate of marriages. In this case, three out of four new marriages were dissolved within four years. The number of divorces is, however, sent back to their parents, or left to shift for themselves as best they may.

The health of Tokio compares favourably with that of large towns in other countries. The mortality, taking permanent and temporary inhabitants at 1,440,000, is about 19 in 1000, as against 17 in Bristol, Portsmouth and Edinburgh; 18 in London and Norwich; 25 in Glasgow; 27 in Manchester and Hull; 29 in Birmingham. Leeds and Sheffield, 30 in Dublin, and 32 in New York, Westhampton and Liverpool. The health of Tokio is not due to sanitation except in one sense—the absence of alcohol. If the use of ardent spirits should be introduced, the death rate would speedily increase.

THE CUSTOMS MEDICAL REPORTS.

We continue our summary of these reports, from last night's paper:

SHANGHAI.

From Shanghai Dr. Alexander Jameson reports to the Inspector General of Customs, for the half year ending September 30th, that the summer was unusually mild, and no night was sufficiently hot to prevent sleep in an ordinarily well-ventilated apartment. To this must be attributed the absence of fever, and the low death rate. Small-pox was prevalent among the shipping as late as the month of May, and cases occurred from time to time throughout the entire year. The number of cases reached its maximum in April. In May a lady and six children arrived from Hongkong, bringing whooping-cough with them. These children had cousins in Shanghai, who, contrary to advice, visited them once. All the cousins took the disease, but as they were carefully isolated it did not spread for some weeks. Finally, however, the disease broke out. Several cases of cholera were observed, but the disease did not become epidemic. It will be noticed that in one instance death occurred in an adult, in whom, according to the certificate, the affection was of the hemorrhagic or "malignant" variety. Two deaths from cholera are reported, but there was no epidemic of cholera or choleraic affections, although, as usual at the approach and during the continuance of the rainy season, a large mortality among native residents was announced. The cause of this yearly recurring mortality is only vaguely described, but the symptoms enumerated point to excessive consumption of more or less unripe or decayed fruit and vegetables, exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and the absorption of malarious and other poisonous exhalations from the soil, which are condensed in the dark, filthy, crowded and unventilated ground-floor rooms in which multitudes of Chinese habitually sleep.

A burial return of foreigners is shown for the half year ended 30th September 1880, (not including deaths among the Catholic religious bodies), showing a total of 38. In addition to the above, 2 infants were still-born. It was strike out 7 deaths from accidental causes, there remain 31 ascribed to disease. Of these, 4 occurred among infants, and of the 27 remaining, 8 were furnished by non-residents. The mortality among foreign residents is thus reduced to 19 for the half-year—16 males and 3 females, as against 23 males and 3 females during the same period of 1879. But as our interest is chiefly with the exotic, let us turn to the exotic, and let us be the mortality among white persons born in European countries, including of course the United States of America. The mortality

among the imported white adult resident population was 11—10 males and 1 female.

Dr. E. T. Scott's report on the health of Swatow for the half year ended September 30th, 1880, shows that the past season had been one of the coolest for many years at this port, and at the same time one of the mildest. The health of foreigners has been unusually good. There had been hardly any serious cases to deal with, and the ordinary cases of summer diarrhoea and fever have been less frequent and less severe than usual. It has been a very healthy season for natives also, for so far as the report can learn, there has been no serious illness of an epidemic character, a circumstance rather remarkable, considering the extreme dirt of Chinese towns and villages. He had not heard the word cholera used once, though usually during the hot months this disease is epidemic amongst Chinese. He examines the amount of rain which fell helped to produce this satisfactory state of affairs, by flushing and clearing out the drains, carrying away much, if not all, the decomposing vegetable and other matters which accumulate in such quantities. There was previous disease epidemic amongst the cattle in this district, killing as many as 90 per cent. of the cows and buffaloes in some villages. Dr. Scott endeavoured to ascertain the exact nature of the complaint, but possibly, from unwillingness on the part of the Chinese to give information concerning it, he was unable to get any reliable data. He could only learn that the disease seemed somewhat like cholera, either prostrating the animal at once and ending fatally in a few hours, or beginning with diarrhoea, which, gradually becoming worse, ended equally fatally in a few days. The Chinese ate the flesh of the diseased animals with impunity, and some of them attributed the remarkable healthiness of this summer to the fact that all the disease was amongst the cattle, and that the human animals escaped on this point. Scott made an interesting note in his report as to a plague of caterpillars which visited the district during the months of June, July, and August, literally covering the fir trees (on which they lived exclusively), and leaving the hill perfectly devoid of leaves. The hill, in many places looked as if a fire had passed over the trees and scorched them. The Chinese were very much afraid to handle them, as they declared them to be exceedingly poisonous; and they are right so far, as he knows of two persons who were injured by these insects. When crushed they exude a glutinous fluid of a light green colour, which was very irritating to the skin; producing an erysipelas rash, which caused much inconvenience for ten days or a fortnight. One death was reported among foreigners; the birds had been six, three boys and three girls.

WUHU.

Dr A. S. Deane addresses to the Inspector General of Customs, an interesting report on the health of Wuhu for the half year ended 30th September, 1880. He begins by describing Wuhu as situated on the Yangtze, in latitude 31° 15' N., longitude 118° 23' E. (approximately), and having a Chinese population estimated at about 40,000. Judging from the experience he has himself had during the past eight months, and from what he has learned from those who have resided here for some time, the general health of the natives does not indicate an unhealthy condition of this situation. The present year (1880) more-over, contrasts very favourably with 1879, when the Superintendent of Customs very generously instituted a free dispensary, attended by two Chinese doctors, and administered relief to the sick of this neighbourhood. This year no such tax on the Superintendent's charity has been needed. The Chinese who presented themselves for treatment were few, and with the exception of five or six cases of intermittent fever and dysentery, mostly suffered from eye diseases or were the subjects of cutaneous affections or slight injuries. This small sick list has been undoubtedly due to the mildness of our summer, coupled with the absence of floods. The health of the foreign community has not been as satisfactory as Dr Deane would wish. From time to time he has observed a general feeling of malaise and considerable gastric disturbance, accompanied at times by diarrhoea, at others by constipation—the axillary temperature showing a rise of from 1° 5 F. to 3° F. above the normal—with a general disposition for work towards the afternoon, the rise in temperature being best marked at this time also. These symptoms continue from two to six days, when they pass off under the influence of quinine. In these slight and latent forms of malarial fever the stages of rigor and pyrexia were wanting, and slightague being more or less absent in every case. The cause of these attacks is not to be found in habits or mode of living, and although the climate is in most cases healthy, it is in truth far from being unhealthful. On the contrary, I think one of the healthiest European settlements could be made here a few yards more inland at the back of the present foreign habitations. The houses occupied by foreigners are for the most part situated on the river bank, on alluvial soil, and in summer when the river is high it percolates through this light sandy soil, and the surface of which is in some places not more than a

THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justifies, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as far as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a pity, however, that the Review, which is a very good thing, is not more widely known. The Review is a very good thing, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known. The Review is a very good thing, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, guides and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

R. B. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

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